FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

AU091912 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 9 (BTA) -- The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a cable to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

"In those hard and decisive days for the Palestine and the Lebanese people, when the Israeli aggressor continues to subject the capital of Lebanon to indiscriminate destruction and to conduct a policy of true genocide against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people, I would like to extend to you and through you to all the defenders of Beirut, our sentiments of admiration of the courage and heroism with which they encounter and repel the barbarous attacks of the aggressor" reads the telegram.

The telegram expresses unreserved solidarity and support for the struggle of the heroic Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative -- the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, for fighting out their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of their own.

ANGOLAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS 4-9 AUG

AU091926 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 9 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Union of Angolan Workers led by Mr (Joao Pedro N'gunzi), secretary of the union, visited Bulgaria August 4 through 9.

The talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and sincere friendship, of mutual respect and understanding. A cooperation agreement was signed by the two trade unions for the 1982-1983 period. On the agenda of the talks figured also issues related to the situation in the world and with the development of the international trade union movement.

The great significance of the documents adopted by the tenth congress of the world federation of the trade union in Havana was stressed at the meeting, for these documents are nothing less than a programme for action in the trade union's struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression, in defence of the rights and the socio-economic interests of the workers, for the transformation of the international economic relations onto an equitable, democratic basis, a basis of equality.

The representatives of the two trade union centres condemned the policy of the American administration in Africa, seeking to involve the African states into the aggressive plans of Washington. They condemned also the shameful union of the United States with the regime of apartheid in the South African Republic, and their gross interference in the internal affairs of the independent African states, and the setting up of military bases in Africa.

The two parties to the talks said they considered the persisting illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist pretoria regime and the use of the Namibian territory as a base for launching armed incursions into angola with the support of the American imperialism as a gross violation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Angola and as an interference in her internal affairs. They condemned the brutal military actions of Israel against sovereign Lebanon and expressed the solidarity of the two trade unions with the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression.

HUSAK REPLIES TO LEBANESE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

LD092100 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia has emphatically denounced Israel's barbarous attack on sovereign Lebanon in his reply to a message from his Lebanese colleague Ilyas Sarkis [passage indistinct].

Czechoslovakia insists on immediate cessation of the aggression and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli units from Lebanon, as well as all other occupied lands, and on full restoration of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon, and demands a halt to the genocide of the Palestinian people.

Czechoslovakia supports these demands on international forums, Gustav Husak said and recalled that the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon was resolutely condemned during his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea on July 30.

Czechoslovakia supports, within the framework of and outside the United Nations, all steps towards the rescue of the population of Beirut and thwarting of the plans of the Israeli militarists.

The Czechoslovak president stressed in his reply that the present tragedy of Lebanon confirms anew the topical character of the proposal for a just and comprehensive solution of the situation in the Middle East by negotiations of all sides involved.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH POLAND REOPENED

AU091033 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Aug 82 p 2

[CTK report in the column "Brief Information": "Announcement"]

[Text] The Prague International and Interurban Telephone and Telegraph Exchange announces to telephone subscribers that international automatic telephone contact on the CSSR-Warsaw line was reopened as of 5 August 1982.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD092048 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The principal goals of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia -- to maintain and improve the high living standard and the social certainties of the population -- are being achieved although it is also necessary to maintain the external equilibrium of the national economy, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Vertelar said in the last issue of the periodical HOSPODARSKE NOVINY.

He pointed out that characteristic for 1981 and 1982 are small increase -- and in some cases declines -- in the sources of [word indistinct], energy and raw materials which are available to the national economy. Crude oil imports, calculated in standard fuel, will be 3.5 million metric tonnes, i.e. 10 per cent, lower this year than in 1980. This makes it necessary to ensure maximum economy in the consumption of motor fuels and heating oils.

Also reduced substantially was the volume of investments and new capital construction projects, and priority is being given to modernization of existing plants.

The growth of Czechoslovakia's indebtedness in nonsocialist countries has been halted, and the sum is being reduced, in consequence of conservation measures in imports, while less success is being achieved in raising exports.

In 1981 and 1982, the Czechoslovak economy has been embarking on the road of intensive development. A common feature for both years are low increases in the national income of about 0.5 per cent a year. In the last three years of the five-year plan 1981-1985, the former rate of economic growth is to be restored.

In 1983, a national income increase of more than 2 per cent is envisaged. Industrial production is planned to rise by almost 3 per cent, agricultural production by 1.5 per cent. Efforts are to be continued to create conditions for balanced external economic relations. Exports are to grow by almost a per cent, imports by only 1.6 per cent.

The total volume of investments and their share in the used national income are to be further reduced. Monetary incomes of the population should be 9 per cent higher next year than in 1980. The fastest growth rates are to be in social incomes, and spending on the health service and education.

READER ASKS WHY KORUNA NOT CONVERTIBLE

WA090930 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 82 p 6

[Article (reply by) Ladislav Alster]

[Text] The great majority of banks in capitalist countries do not accept or exchange our korunas for their own currencies. Why is it? Certain people here assume it is because our economy is in such a bad situation, writes a reader, A.K., from Stribrna Skalice.

The answer to this question is straightforward: The convertibility of our koruna has nothing whatsoever to do with the economic situation.

In order that our koruna become freely convertible into capitalist currencies, we would have to join the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a monetary organization of the capitalist countries located in the USA, under the conditions which they would dictate to us. None of the currencies by themselves is exchangable (convertible) automatically, only the currencies of the IMF member states are. For example, the Libyan dinar is a strong currency but is not convertible because Libya is not a member of IMF.

At present we do not believe that membership in the IMF and the convertibility of our currency would be in the interest of our national economy. On the contrary. Since the freely convertible currencies went off the gold standard in the early seventies, their mutual rates of exchange have been fluctuating haphazardly according to supply and demand, practically without any relation to their respective values and are subject to constant speculative pressures. If, for example, our koruna became convertible, there would be no demand for it and its exchange rate would drop forcing us into intervention purchasing (for other convertible currencies) in order to maintain its [the koruna's] exchange rate. The koruna would then become an international trade currency, which would also cause endless problems. In short, the effects of the current crisis in the capitalist countries would infiltrate our country through a convertible koruna.

We are conducting trade with capitalist states and their companies through agreed-on currencies. Our koruna is a strictly internal currency with may not be exported beyond the CSSR borders. Maybe the freely exchangeable koruna would improve the situation of our tourists abroad but, and that is much more important, it would mean particularly in the current period) a considerable burden for our national economy and a full exposure to crises effects of the capitalist part of the world.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY IN HIGH TATRA

AU091047 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Marking V.I. Lenin's Bequest"]

[Summary] Tatranska Lomnica (CTK) A rally held last night in the open air theater of the Tatranska Lomnica camping ground opened the 26th International Youth Ascent of Rysy Mountain [an annual event marking Lenin's ascent of the mountain in August 1913]. The rally was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR National Front Central Committee delegation led by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Polednik. The delegation included L. Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; T. Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; J. Jeneral, chairman of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union Central Committee; and other officials.

"Comrade J. Polednik greeted the participants in the ascent on behalf of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee. He pointed out that the ascent in the beautiful scenery of the high Tatra Mountains demonstrates the loyalty of our youth to the bequest of V.I. Lenin and the teaching of Marxism-Leninism as well as its determination to actively contribute to building our homeland.

"Speaking about the basic directions of economic advancement in the interest of raising our people's living standards, he referred to the important share of youth union members in applying new approaches to work, implementing the accomplishments of science and technology and so forth. However, as he noted, young people should implement even more boldly and vigorously inspiring proposals and new approaches to solving problems -- not only in the production sector, but in social life as well.

"In conclusion, he spoke about present world developments. He pointed to the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe to which imperialism exposes the world. U.S. militarist circles have embarked upon a crusade against the countries of socialism, and in particular the USSR which is the mainstay of all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world in the struggle for peace. That is why it is more important than ever before to rouse young people and to join forces against imperialism and a thermonuclear war, for achieving lasting peace. This is the basic mission also of the Socialist Youth Union, in the interest of the present and coming generations."

The second part of the evening was devoted to a cultural program.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- So far, 896,898 tons of grain have been procured in Slovakia for the federal grain reserve funds, which is 81.5 percent of the planned amount. While the West Slovak Region fulfilled the procurement plan on 4 August, Central Slovakia so far has procured 39.1 percent of the planned amount and East Slovakia 45.4 percent. Some 21.6 percent of the planned Slovak procurement of grain for the fodder funds has been fulfilled so far. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

TIMBER EXPORTS, CELLULOSE IMPORTS -- Until recently, the CSSR has been annually exporting to the West approximately 1.7 million solid cubic meters of green wood. Meanwhile, it has been importing 80,000 tons of cellulose for CSSR paperworks. During the preceding 5-year plans, these transactions cost the CSSR 7 billion currency korunas. The new cellulose plant in Ruzomberok that started operations in October 1981 produced 18,000 tons of cellulose in 1981, and almost 32,000 tons in the first half year of 1982. According to plan, in 1983 it is to produce approximately 200,000 tons. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 82, p 3 AU]

HOUSE VOTE ON ARMS FREEZE SEEN AS REAGAN DEFEAT

DW101116 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] During a debate of the U.S. House of Representatives 204 congressmen voted against a resolution demanding the immediate freeze of the nuclear weapons inventory. Still, 202 congressmen voted for this resolution. Hardly anyone other than the government regards this utterly tight vote as a triumph of the incumbent administration. On the contrary, the movement for the freeze of nuclear weapons, the halt of nuclear weapons production, has developed in the United States at such a pace, and reflects the displeasure with the official arms policy to such a degree in public, that the vote actually constitutes a political defeat to Reagan who had left no stone unturned to pull wavering congressmen over to his side.

Since the advocates of such a freeze intend to place this subject into the focus of the congressional elections forthcoming in November, and since they refer to the support of more than 70 percent of the voters in this respect, the government can hardly look forward to these elections with any particular calm. Thus, Senator Kennedy stated after the vote that the President will no longer be able to dodge the basic feelings against the arms race in the country after the November elections. It remains to be seen whether this expectation is justified.

For the time being, however, Washington demonstrates nearly every day that it has no intention to change course. No doubt these demonstrations of a policy of strength include Reagan's statement that neither will he resume the negotiations on a complete ban of nuclear weapons tests, which the United States broke off, nor will his government ratify the treaties on a limitation of the tests.

It was with these statements that the United States last week entered into the new round of the Geneva disarmament committee whose main mission it is to map out an agreement on the complete ban of the nuclear weapons tests. Hats off to such frankness and such a lot of good will!

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, IRANIAN MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE

AU091354 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Aug 82 p 1

[ADN report: "Development of GDR-Iran Cooperation Discussed: Head of Economic Delegation Received by Werner Krolikowski"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Mustafa Hashemi, minister of industry and head of the Iranian economic delegation. Problems related to the further development of bilateral relations were central to the talks which took place in an open-minded, friendly atmosphere.

Werner Krolikowski briefed the guest about the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on dynamically developing the GDR's national economy. He underscored the fact that the economic performance increase in the national economy will be also continued under foreign economic conditions that have become more complicated.

The interlocutors valued the state of foreign trade between the two countries and stressed the interest in expanding economic and scientific-technical relations. They reaffirmed their intention to develop additional sectors for the economic cooperation between the GDR and Iran.

The interlocutors exchanged views on topical international problems and affirmed the need to reject through effective actions the peace-threatening confrontational policy of the aggressive quarters of imperialism, particularly of the United States.

They displayed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership and denounced the aggressive policy of Israel.

Participating in the talks were Guenther Wyschowsky, minister of chemical industry, as well as (Seyyed Ebrahim Derazgin), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the GDR.

HONECKER RECEIVES MESSAGES OF THANKS

Cable From 'Arafat

LD091842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, 9 Aug (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, has with deep emotion expressed his thanks for the message sent by Erich Honecker in which the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State assured the Palestinian people of the GDR's consistent support and most strongly condemned Israel's bloody campaign for murder and extermination.

The PLO chairman told GDR Ambassador to Lebanon Bruno Sedlaczek, who delivered Erich Honecker's cable, that this message was a wholehearted one. He asked the GDR representative to convey most cordial greetings to Erich Honecker, and once again expressed his thanks for the latter's personal support of the PLO, in particular in the current very critical situation.

Telegram From Husayn

AU091416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, has sent the following telegram of thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

I have received with great gratitude and great appreciation your friendly congratulatory message which you sent to us and the Iraqi people on the national holiday. I take this as an opportunity to express to you our satisfaction with the relations existing between our two countries on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism as well as against all efforts of expansionism and aggression. We are also convinced that the relations of cooperation and friendship between our two countries and peoples will further develop and deepen on the basis of mutual advantage and the joint interests of our two friendly peoples.

I wish you health and happiness and your friendly country further progress and well-being.

Message From Machel

AU091418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent the following telegram of thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman"

Dear friend and comrade Erich Honecker! On behalf of the Mozambique people, the Frelimo Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and on my own behalf I express my thanks for the congratualtions and the expression of your appreciation, respect and friendship which was conveyed by the message you sent to us on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Frelimo and the 7th anniversary of national independence.

We are certain that we -- as in the past -- can further rely on the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity which links our parties and states in the joint struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism, for independence and peace and for the building of socialism. Dear comrade, accept my respect and fraternal greetings.

USSR BALTIC FLEET FLAGSHIP VISITS ROSTOCK

LD091222 East Berlin ADN International Service in English 1106 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Rostock, 9 Aug (ADN) -- A naval unit of the USSR Baltic Fleet with the cruiser "Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya" and the frigate "Druzhnyy" arrived in Rostock-Warnemuende on Monday on an official naval visit lasting several days. After the traditional exchange of 21-gun salutes thousands of Rostock residents and Baltic holidaymakers gave the ships and their crews who had lined up on deck an extremely cordial reception on entering port. On the Warnemuende passenger quay Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, welcomed Commander of the USSR Baltic Fleet Adm Ivan Kapitanets to the GDR.

At the start of the naval visit, due to last several days, Admiral Kapitanets first paid visits on First Secretary of the SED Rostock Bezirk Executive [Committee] Ernst Timm and on Admiral Ehm, as well as on the mayor of the host city, which were reciprocated by the representatives of the bezirk and city of Rostock who visited the flagship.

Numerous meetings are planned for the next few days between the Soviet crews and brothers-in-arms in People's Navy units, exchanges of experience and sports competitions as well as visits to enterprises and tours of the port and city. The Baltic Fleet ensemble will appear at the Leuchtturm in Warnemuende and before People's Navy units. The people of Rostock and their guests will have the opportunity of visiting the ships of the Baltic Fleet.

ANNIVERSARY OF GST CELEBRATED 6 AUGUST

AU091414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Aug 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday at the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] the participants reaffirmed their firm determination to comprehensively prepare the youth of the GDR for military service to defend the socialist achievements." Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the Central Committee members Adm Wilhelm Ehm, Wolfgang Herger, Helga Labs, Col Gen Herbert Scheibe and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, as well as representatives from fraternal organizations of the socialist countries, were cordially welcomed. In his address Maj Gen Kurt Kraemer, acting chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the GST, stressed that the defense organization has successfully fulfilled its assignment and has contributed to educating the youth in the spirit of the socialist ideals.

GST Officials Interviewed

DW100921 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Recorded interview with Col Werner Eltze, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] and Manfred Kindt, member of the GST Central Executive Committee and chairman of the Halle District Executive Committee, by reporter Joachim Stenzel on the occasion of the 7 August 30th anniversary of the GST]

[Excerpts] [Question] Which of your activities [words indistinct] keeps you most busy prior to the anniversary?

[Eltze] Right now, immediately prior to the GST's 30th anniversary, we also have the very pleasant task of honoring meritorious basic organizations and collectives, unpaid functionaries and trainers for exemplary work.

[Question] Comrade Kindt, just before the completion of the 1981/82 training year you have certainly obtained a general view of the results of the outgoing training year. How does it look?

[Kindt] We can strike a very good overall balance sheet. In the Halle District organization we have done everything so as to perform good work prior to the congress and to have our young people well prepared for the military service. For instance, we have substantially completed the training of military drivers, we yesterday [words indistinct] have fulfilled the paratrooper training with excellent results. We are very proud that only a few (?days prior) to the congress, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, the minister of national defense, has had an opportunity to see for himself the successful balance sheet of our bezirk. He has paid us great tribute and we take particular pride in it.

[Question] Which fields of premilitary training and military sports actually exist at present? How can one participate in the individual fields?

[Eltze] We as the GST offer a broad scope of facilities to many citizens for more active participation in sport. The fourth military Spartakiade in Erfurt last year demonstrated this very clearly. Young and old people, men and women showed their abilities there. And what matters to us in particular in this respect is that through premilitary training and military sports personality qualities are shaped which are very important for the service in the armed forces as well as for life in general, such as courage, perseverance, discipline and [words indistinct].

Today our activities as the GST concentrate above all on the p tion of young men for military service and this includes their training as future m orized infantry of the NVA [National People's Army]. [Words indistinct] flyers and paratroopers, technical naval personnel, divers [words indistinct] and in addition to this we offer many possibilities for meaningful leisure-time activities, as for instance in the field of military sports.

[Question] The 1982/83 new training year will begin on 1 September, [words indistinct] Comrade Col at the 7th GST Congress in June this year it was demanded that more reservists of the NVA be included in the activities of our defense organization. What is the benefit you see deriving from this mission for the GST's training work?

[Eltze] I would like to recall the GDR's military service law here, which provides for new and committing tasks for all reservists of the NVA. It is very important -- and this in fact is new tasks for the GST -- that those young men are being included in continuous training who after completing their premilitary training are not immediately called for military service, as well as to offer manifold possibilities also to those reservists who have served in the NVA, so as to preserve their defensive strength; this is our endeavor.

[Question] Some remarks are still to be made on the partnership between the GST and the Free German Youth [GDJ].

[Kindt] Comrade Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, has said at the 10th [FDJ] parliament that the FDJ shirt and the training clothes of the GST belong together. Everywhere in our bezirk one can actually convince oneself that it is like this in life, during the training as well as at social highlights where our GST members appear in these clothes.

[Fltze] Since we as the GST are largely responsible for the communist education of youth, comradely and close cooperation with friends of the FDJ is very important for us. This is why we support them so that, above all, the FDJ activists within the GST training units become a force for developing the performance readiness of young people and for achieving good training results. At our 7th GST Congress in Cottbus we stressed that under the leadership of the party of the working class the GST will always be a reliable partner in the communist education of young people.

FUERCH GANG MEMBER CONVICTED IN BERLIN COURT

AU091408 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Aug 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Agent of Criminal Fuerch Gang Convicted"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On 6 August 1982 the Berlin City Court sentenced FRG citizen Heinrich Bauer to 5 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the penal code. The VW automobile with official license plates No B-ES 724 was impounded. Bauer, who has a criminal record, was recruited by gang leader Fuerch and by his closest accomplice Salzberg alias "Meier" through an advertisement in West Berlin's Springer newspaper BZ.

In keeping with his instructions Bauer committed subversive acts against the GDR, disguised himself as a tourist and deliberately abused the generous rules for entering the GDR.

It was proved at the main hearing that the criminal gang uses drugs in employing juveniles for commiting its crimes.

BRIEFS

HONECKER RECEIVES NETHERLANDS ENVOY -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Netherlands, Graaf Roland Hugo van Limburg Stirum, to accept his credentials. The ambassador conveyed greetings from the queen of the Netherlands, Beatrix, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS -- So far grain has been harvested from 1,549,361 hectares, that is 62.3 percent of the area that has been sown. On Thursday the increase was 5.1 percent. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

SHEEP STOCK -- The GDR LPG's and state farms, but also private-lot farmers currently keep a stock of more than 2 million sheep. The number of these animals is to increase to more than 2.6 million by 1985. The target for wool production is 7,000 tons of pure wool a year. For the purpose of maximum wool-meat yield the race of the North Caucasian meat-wool sheep has been cross-bred with domestic stock. The breeding objective is 5.5 kilograms of pure wool per animal 12 months old. There is a coordinated sheep breeding program under CEMA. The present domestic wool production covers only about 1/3 of the GDR's textile industry. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 1 Aug 82 DW]

CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH WESTERN BANKS

LD092126 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI) -- A 260 million dollars credit agreement was signed by the Hungarian National Bank and a group of banks, led by Manufacturers Hannover Trust Co., in London on Monday. The group comprises 15 major British, Arab, French, Japanese, Federal German, and Austrian banks. The medium term credit will be to promote convertible Hungary's currency exports. [Sentence as received]

INTERVIEW WITH FINANCE MINISTER HETENYI 9 AUG

LD100916 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Economic correspondent (Milhaly Galik) 9 August interview with Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The communique about the price rises is to appear; we know what it contains. We methodically enter the household expenditures in our accounts; perhaps you have already worked out how much your monthly spending will increase. However, before we speak about the prices themselves, a few words must be said about the economy. Prices on their own are only one of the economic indices, though doubtless one of the most important ones. Now the rise of prices above the planned level unequivocally indicates to everyone that the economy also experiences processes which diverge from those prescribed, even requiring measures which were not planned. Allow me, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, to ask the question in a somewhat summary way: How do we stand? What is the state of the Hungarian economy today?

[Answer] You are correct when you say that not every process takes place exactly the way we expected or planned. It is not that the performance of the economy is palpably smaller than what the plan envisaged, since the two percent increase of industrial production in the first 6 months reaches the lower limit of the planned growth, and all the signs indicate that the construction industry and agriculture will not produce less than we thought either. What does differ from our expectations is that some of our other commitments have been bigger this year than anticipated. These are chiefly of a foreign trade nature. The world economic crisis, the contradictions, the world political confusions are so well known that you will permit me not to go over them in detail. I think everybody is tired of it now. However, there is no doubt that the problems which have arisen in the capitalist world have narrowed the export markets to such an extent -- after all, our partners' production last year did not grow; that of many partners fell -- that exports have become rather difficult and have not yet attained the level we expected them to attain for this year. In such circumstances, naturally, imports cannot reach that level either, unless we were to obtain further credits above those planned.

Anyone who reads the papers knows very well that the international financial mechanism also had such problems -- and here the measures directed against the socialist countries also play a certain part -- that obtaining credits, which for 2 or 3 years has been easier, is difficult for the time being this year because of international financial liquidity problems. Finally, a third factor: that, mainly in connection with the previous factor, in particular with U.S. policy, the interest burdens have increased enormously. Now we must pay these and for us to be able to pay them means that the difference between exports and imports must be bigger. The foreign trade assets must be greater this year than we had calculated. If this is to be greater, but if performance does not increase, then domestic consumption can only be somewhat smaller.

You also referred to the planned processes. The development of domestic incomes has not gone entirely according to plan either, so that in the end what characterizes the first 6 months, now that we have the data of the auditors, is that the net income of the national economy has increased by 2 percent; compared to this, the paid wages have risen by 5 percent while enterprises' profits have fallen.

In spite of this, enterprises are investing more than last year from last year's resources. These measures are extraordinary -- I understand that attention is being drawn to economic life -- insofar that in Hungary the change of the official prices is always a special event which is published in the papers. Of course, not all price rises are like that and the agricultural producers did not complain at all when vegetable prices were high in the spring. They thought that this was natural.

[Question] The consumers, however, did complain, those who had to buy the expensive vegetables at the market.

[Answer] Of course. All I want to say is that price changes occur at other times too. The present measure, and some previous measures which were felt by the enterprises, in fact ensure that the consumers' purchasing power remains within the planned limits. Under the conditions that existed at the beginning of the year it would have exceeded the plan, since, as I have said, performance has not increased and other commitments in other directions have somewhat increased.

[Question] At the same time, however, this also means that it has not been possible in the regulation to find solutions that would have strictly linked consumer purchasing power to the performance of the national economy -- be it the purchasing power of investment; that is, that which originates in the enterprises, or be it the purchasing power of the population.

[Answer] Yes, it means that too. I hesitated for a moment because, of course, this is a matter of economic regulation, but here we come up against a very big economic-political problem. After all, you also know that this is not the first time it has happened this way. It is rather the rule that it is not possible to be so stringent. I think this is connected with the fact that -- although many enterprises do not see it this way, nevertheless I dare to assert it -- there is a striving in management to see that those who perform better than the average should find their expectations and their developmental possibilities fulfilled. The problem now is with the enterprises that do not achieve the average profitability. Our regulation, our management, is such that even in their case, one way or another, the purchasing power that they have not fully served with their performance is generally still spent.

Today it is not the case that those who have produced the goods may consume the goods. The country's situation is that more and more must be produced to maintain the status quo. At such times this goes against people's sense of justice: Why is more not automatically rewarded with more? But this is not the case in the entire national economy.

[Question] I think this is that radically new phenomenon which we can still only face with great difficulty. In other words, there is in the economy an obligation to adapt, which we know, which we feel, which we speak of, and which we even see. In other words, the problem is not, as for a long time it has not been, that we believe our eyes and not our ears; because we can now also see that this obligation here is very strong. At the same time, we still somehow cannot digest the idea, which you described by saying that even "more" is not automatically and unconditionally rewarded by "more." In other words, we must compare not only with ourselves but also with a norm; and this norm, it now appears, is greater than we have become used to. Here we really fall into the trap of our sense of justice, which has developed over long decades, if I may put it like that. It is in vain that we achieve more; perhaps even so we have a smaller feeling of success, because this "more" -- compared to the past -- is at the same time perhaps less when we compare it to what is needed, and it is also less when compared to what we expect in the form of rewards, results.

Now if this is the social phenomenon, and I feel that it is largely a question of this, then I would immediately ask: What could be the reason for this?

Is it just habit, or perhaps concern for results is still not sufficient? Or perhaps we still feel the processes to be a little foreign, we cannot identify with them, and we expect solutions from above to some extent, as if to say: We have an economic management, we have a situation; let the economic management find the methods which produce results favorable to me.

[Answer] The economic management strives to discover many things. But before I come to this, I would not like anyone to gain the impression from this discussion that we have now established that one must produce more but cannot get more. That is not true. A whole series of enterprises produce more, manage to make profits, pay higher wages and do not even require credits. Therefore, in this system of management and in this system of regulators, a whole series of enterprises flourishes. So, when I said that the surplus production is necessary for us to maintain the level we have attained, this is an average. Anyone who produces significantly more can naturally advance. An enterprise that does not achieve an average increase of effectiveness cannot go on providing more for the workers or for investments.

Now with regard to the role of management, we must neither overestimate nor undervalue it. We must not overestimate it because the management logic cannot be taken so far as to assume that management produces the national income. In the last resort, the enterprises produce it, the enterprises achieve production and technical developments. This is their responsibility and privilege, to create the income. But of course we cannot deny that management can to a large extent influence what can be done in a well-manned enterprise. I do not speak of the badly managed ones. It makes no difference to them what the system of management is; they cannot flourish according to our rules.

[Question] But something should also be done in their case.

[Answer] Yes, they must be improved. Now, management has quite an important role. First: The state is responsible for achieving the main ratios. This is the task of state management and must be done if it goes with uncomfortable measures such as those which have now given you the incentive to come and see me. This is our moral responsibility, to guarantee this. Second: Management should provide incentives, as you correctly said: I feel that in recent years, especially since 1978, we have not only tightened the economy, but we have also tried to do something in this direction. I am not satisfied with what we have achieved and we are by no means at the end of the process; rather it is a question of a beginning.

[Question] I believe it would be difficult to argue about the point that it is the duty, and not only the right, of economic management to interfere in processes when these deviate from what has been planned and if, indeed, these plans still express our objectives. However, I feel that the manifestation of these restrictions, as well as the means used for their expression, do provoke justified criticism on occasions. In concrete terms, I have asked you for this conversation so that we may look at the background to the retail price increase which the central organs introduced today. The extent to which certain prices change -- increases of 35 or 40 percent, indeed, in the case of long-distance travel, increases of 100-120 percent -- well, these are sometimes shocking and astounding.

[Answer] We are dealing here with a dialectical process that looks fine in the textbooks but is very difficult to apply in practice. This is the problem of how one may reconcile the interests of society and economy, the interests of the whole with those of individual groups or strata. A compromise between these different interests gives rise to the fact that the time may not be ripe for taking certain measures in given circumstances and so they accumulated. I myself think that one should not introduce extraordinary alterations at long intervals because these then do become unpredictable. If prices have not been changed for 20 years then why should they be changed on 1 September 1982 rather than on, say, 1 February 1983.

No one can justify this in tangible terms. However, if prices change in a more continual way, while subsidized to a certain extent on the basis of social policy, these changes do not cause any major trouble for anyone and may also make it possible, (?to assess) the conditions and the costs.

The state has the opportunity to slow down temporarily certain effects or to direct these in a purposeful way. There is the example of the rise in coffee prices. Indeed, it was not the price of coffee that went up by 40 percent on the world market.

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting but I believe that there was some mistake in the justification given for some earlier government measures. After all, the development of the prices of consumer goods need not necessarily be shaped in accordance with the costs. In other words, it is a decision of the administration to increase purchase taxes or to increase prices because the cost of purchasing them has become more expensive.

[Answer] Yes,indeed, this is what I would like to refer to. Take, for instance, the time we had to devalue somewhat the forint in relation to foreign currencies to help improve the foreign trade balance. Well, this involves a certain increase in the cost of imports. This is completely rational from the economic point of view. Well, this causes a rise in the prices of various products -- which rise to a greater or lesser extent — whose prices are fixed by the authorities. However, there is no need to raise the price of every single product by one or two percent. Rather, what we did on that occasion was to distribute that total increase in prices over a number of selected products. The assessment was that it would be easier to put up with a rise in the prices of coffee, citrus fruit and spices than with a simultaneous alteration in the price of every basic commodity. Besides, the goods in question were commodities imported from the capitalist countries, so if we could succeed by these measures in somewhat reducing demand then this, too, would help the foreign trade balance.

[Question] Do these price measures have a predetermined direction? I am thinking not only in terms of those coming into force today, 9 August, but also those going back the past 2 to 3 years as well as those being planned at present.

[Answer] There is a comprehensive direction or, rather, as in economics, there is more than just one direction. Indeed, there are at least two.

[Question] Do you have to choose between these two?

[Answer] No, it is not so much that the two are inconsistent taken together; rather, it is a matter of weighing up both of them. One of these directions is simply described by saying that everyone should pay for whatever they require. In other words, the production costs of goods should be met by the consumers by taking into account supply and demand. Naturally, one may grant certain concessions that serve social objectives. The other direction, which is more timely now, notes that first and foremost, or at least in addition to the first direction, we should pay attention to the direct interests of foreign trade. These two standpoints are being asserted, but it is always a subject of debate which of these two should have greater weight. All the same, both these directions are very firm and clear.

However, economic direction should not be imagined as some kind of a traffic policeman who merely puts up prohibitory signs or restores various proportions. No, I would like to stress very much the extent to which we try to influence economic activity by this. At the same time it should be emphasized that it is those actually involved in production who should be active. The government has taken a series of measures of this kind and we are thinking further ahead in this direction.

These include the well-known energy savings program, for instance, or the recently approved waste material saving program and technological development program. Provisions for the development of exports are also well known. All these are aspects of regulation which are intended to give a green light, or at least open up an easier way, for certain activities. These need to be followed through further. Take, for instance, the various problems connected with the current system of income regulation; indeed, the radio must have transmitted at least 100 hours of programs about this subject. We will also modify this somewhat next year. This will be done on the basis of the most obvious principle, namely, that wherever the revenue is higher the wages, too, should be increased to a greater degree.

[Question] What you have just said, Istvan Hetenyi, in your capacity as minister of finance, somewhat anticipates the question I was intending to raise to conclude our discussion. The question is this: What next? Have we got a strategy, can we safeguard our positions and are we not going to be forced into moving backwards?

[Answer] A strategy can be formulated in many different ways. It has been done carefully for the economy in our 5-year plan. The endeavors, based on principle, that are included in it will remain in force even though one or another piece of data or concrete act may become modified in the course of changes in conditions.

If you ask me about a philosophical strategy -- and I am aware that it does not befit a minister of finance to talk about this, because he usually deals with concrete issues -- well, there is a strategy which we began after 1978 and which has to be carried further. This strategy means that people should be better able to build on their own results and should be less likely to feel that their fate is determined by a superior body, the state or some similar organization.

[Question] Now that we have moved into philosophy, let me quote the philosophical thesis that this is not a question of persuasion. After all, we profess the view that it is existence that determines consciousness. In other words, people's consciousness can only be shaped in this way if reality also moves in the same direction.

[Answer] This is naturally true. This is the reason why we are trying to shape the conditions of regulations at large enterprises in such a way as to ensure that they should have a greater interest in their own advance. Now, as regards what I have said about the regulation of incomes, this should be shaped in such a way that lagging behind and inability to meet requirements -- which result in a small revenue -- should have consequences for the enterprises involved. I do not like referring to this because I may be misunderstood. Nonetheless, what we have said about small enterprises is based on the recognition that individuals should be able to make use of all their abilities in a freer way and within the framework of the law, whether this be done within a socialist organization or, in given conditions, outside it.

It is also relevant to mention here that a certain change of emphasis may be observed in the policy concerning settlements. Similarly, in their case we intend to give a greater role to the local councils and local communities in the shaping of their own settlements. We are preparing, on the one hand, financial measures and, on the other, we are further broadening the opportunities for establishing partnerships. So, there are plans in every sphere to ensure that we advance further in that direction.

LAZAR CABLES CONDOLENCES TO MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

LD092240 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar has sent a telegram of condolences to Mongolian Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh over the elementary disaster that hit Ulaanbaatar on August 3.

PAWLOWSKA ARTICLE VIEWS FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD101038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Press review]

[Text] The regular series headed "Views and Opinions" carried by TRYBUNA LUDU today has an article by Anna Pawlowska, who embarks on the important issue of the future of the trade unions.

The debate on this topic is drawing to a close. All the indications seem to point in that direction, not just because everyone who wanted to could by now have expressed their views, and not only because all possible proposals and arguments have been submitted, but also because -- the author contends -- the existing state of affairs is abnormal and infringes the regular life of the work forces.

There is no doubt, therefore, that we are approaching solutions, whatever they may be -- and they will certainly be difficult to implement. Unfortunately, there are no easy solutions. In any case there are not many variants, if we look at the problem sensibly.

Next Anna Pawlowska describes those who no doubt lack this good sense. They are the political forces which have taken over the name "Solidarity" in their illegal publications and who have the support of Radio Free Europe. A sensible view of the situation is also missing among those who imagine that the entire stormy 2 years of Solidarity history can be treated as if they never happened, and that one can restore, with no more than a small modification, the Central Council of Trade Unions model.

The advocates of some seemingly simple solutions -- the author of the TRYBUNA LUDU article continues -- say that under socialism equipped with economic reform in conjunction with the workers' self-management, the trade unions are not needed at all. Were self-management to discharge the duties of trade unions we would not only undermine self-management in Poland for the second time, we would also undermine the reform itself.

Next Anna Pawlowska adduces several possible variants for the revival of the trade union movement and contends that, through a process of elimination, she thinks that the variant of building the trade unions from scratch and from the grassroots is the most realistic. This is not a happy solution at all, nor is it easy to implement, contrary to appearances.

The difficulties consist mainly of the fact that nobody wants to introduce a fiction, and this could easily happen in such a situation. In every group of workers there is a handful of people -- the author says -- who have trade union work, self-aid work, solidarity work -- without the inverted commas -- in their blood. These are trade union activists who often have abandoned their old banners and sought in Solidarity authenticity of union work and those who, under the old banners, despite everything and everybody, have been reviving the industrial branch movement. This applies both to young people and to the older generation of workers.

However, in order to make a revival of the trade union movement possible, a number of basic conditions must be met. Their realization depends above all on the authorities. Such a condition is the submission of a trade union bill in the Sejm, the adoption of trade union rights in the Polish socialist state. The shape of these rights must be freed, in an uncompromising manner, from everything imposed by the pressure of anti-socialist forces or Solidarity forces. But to curtail its democratic basis is impermissible.

Anna Pawlowska also says that the guarantor of a trade union charter in Poland, which would be in line with the teachings of Lenin, that is a charter of their internal self-management and independence from all, echelons of the economic administration without exception, must be the PZPR.

This is because, first of all, only the PZPR can realistically discharge the duties of such a guarantor, maintaining a partnership attitude to the trade unions without changing its leading role into a role of ordering them about and protecting them effectively against interventionist schemings on the part of the administration.

Only the party, assuming with all gravity such guarantees, has a chance to revive a union movement fit to discharge its duties to the working man and the socialist state.

In this press review we have concentrated on one article only, but it was difficult to present in an abridged version.

BROADCASTING CHAIRMAN RULES OUT RETREAT ON REFORM

LD091626 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Aug — "Changes in the PUWP are the basis of the positive evolution of the situation. After painful experience the party firmly and consistently upholds the standpoint that it can exercise power well only if it is capable constantly to renew its mandate to rule that it got from its class," writes Wladyslaw Loranc, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, at the outset of an article published in TRYBUNA LUDU today.

More excerpts: "We witness today a reconstruction of the working-class personality of the party."

"The gross distortions in economic practice of the last 12 years have been removed in the legal and political sense and we have started implementing the reform with [word indistinct] resolution and determination that bridges for a possible retreat have been burnt," Wladyslaw Loranc continues.

"The success of the reform depends not only on the serious attitude of the party to its own errors. It depends also on the party's ability to block the tendency to retreat. Let us note that no workable programmes drafted outside the party have appeared in Poland. We have been flooded with proposals for a retreat, not infrequently clothed in a new spectacular verbal mantle. In order to march forward we must not only liquidate the obstacles existing in our political practice but also avert successive, this time better thought-out and organised attempts to effect a retreat on an historical scale. On this road only it will be possible to prove that Poland is reformable."

"The declaration of martial law put an end to an epoch which confused mature changes with wishful thinking. There are at least three big problems to be solved in the task of reform we have embarked on," the author went on. They are: "to cure the economy, restore the impinged sense of social justice and the rule of law, and restore to the state an international position confirming our ability to protect the status quo in Europe not for the sake of freezing of conflicts on the contirent, but for their solution on the basis of the principle of consensus of the two political spheres in Europe," Wladyslaw Loranc writes.

"Verifying the socialist character of Poland is the social contents of the state, and the stature and role of the working class. Solutions in this sphere are equally essential as is the seriousness with which we are treating the treaties guaranteeing our frontiers and peace for the whole continent."

JARULZELSKI SENDS GREETINGS LETTER TO NEWSPAPER

LD092318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of GLOS NAUCZYCIELSKI, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the editorial team, of the paper and its readers a letter. The premier wished the entire editorial team all those who cooperate with it, and the readers further achievements in their civic service for the good of the school, the teacher and the child, and for the success of socialist Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

AU091433 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Report signed "(EW)": "Harvest Operations at Half-Way Mark"]

[Summary] According to the information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, farmers have now completed the harvest of rape from 243,000 hectares and of winter barley, except for small areas of these crops in the mountainous and in northern regions of the country. The harvest of rye, wheat, spring barley and oats is making good progress, and so far farmers have harvested these grains from 4.4 million hectares, which is 57 percent of all the grain area.

Leszno, Ostroleka, Piotrkow, Siradz and Tarnobrzeg voivodships have made the greatest progress in grain harvesting and have only 15-20 percent of the grain area still to be harvested. On the other hand, the northeastern and mountainous voivodships still have to harvest 60-70 percent of the grain area. Altogether the speed of harvesting as well as the quality and volume of grain yields are good and in some cases very good.

The semitropical weather, which is good for grains, has badly affected the plantations of potatoes, sugar beets and other root crops, and if there is no rain very soon, the damage may be irreparable.

The drought is also badly affecting meadows and pastures. Farmers have so far harvested grass from about 750,000 hectares ofd meadows, which is 42 percent of the planned harvest area. There are fears that the third grass harvest may not materialize because grass will not grow in dry soil. In many central voivodships cattle has had to be brought back to stalls because there is no grass for them to feed on. They have to be fed on silaged fodder, which eats into winter and spring stocks.

OBODOWSKI PAYS VISIT TO KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP

LD092038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski went on a working visit to Katowice Voivodship today. The aim of the visit was to check on the implementation of the government decisions on the development of Katowice Voivodship. Deputy Premier Obodowski also visited the miners of the Katowice mine.

[Begin recording] [Obodowski] I have come to see the miners, to the Katowice mine, because about a year ago, in July 1981, I sat here in a room and debated with them. We held talks and I signed an agreement, in the name of the government, on social topics, especially concerning old age and disability pensions, on pay topics. And today I have come to ask them if the government has kept its word. In my belief -- but down below they have said the same to me; well, with small, sort of small, corrections, nuances -- we have undertaken all obligations. But they did too. So obligations have been fulfilled by both sides.

[Unidentified reporter] What affairs of this voivodship will be regulated in the near future? It is known that the matter of environmental protection and many, many other problems will be regulated. Can we obtain some first-hand information which would be of interest to viewers.

[Obodowski] In a moment I will be seeing the voivoda, General Paszkowski, precisely on these matters. The government has already taken several decisions this year, as has the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, which I chair. The main matters are: housing construction; environmental protection. Next problem is transport -- not only passenger transport; there is the great and complex problem of the transport of goods.

We cannot develop all production branches and lines in Silesia at this rate. We would choke.

According to calculations by experts from the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, calculations made several years ago, there is higher investment per square meter here then in the Ruhr Basin. Everything is becoming a problem here. There will be a shortage of land here.

Therefore, the development of Silesia must be given directions. We cannot act on the principle of everythingism [wszystkoism] because if we did so we would choke Silesia. We cannot indefinitely bring people here, indifinitely build flats here. The Silesians (?themselves have) many problems on (?their) heads. They have to be solved. Some incoming residents get flats out of necessity, but the old population which has been here for generations has been waiting for flats too long.

But as I have said, this is the matter of a concept for the whole strategy of development of this territory, and I know that the voivodship will be preparing such a program -- or really, it is preparing it already; let me correct this thought, for the 3-year period, this immediate one, of the 3-year plan -- and a program for long-term development of this whole region is also necessary. I even think this about the adjoining area, the Opole lands and the Krakow area. [end recording]

PZPR ORGAN DISCUSSES BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

AU091440 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Krystyna Kostrzewa article: "The Party Is Not There To Settle Easy Matters"]

[Excerpts] What are they like and what do they do? They have experienced upheavals and misfortunes, but have they managed to overcome them? Have they gotten down to work, the work which is the purpose of their existence? They have experienced losses, but are they already strong enough to carry the burden of activity now and in the future? These questions concern workers' party organizations in workplaces.

Here are a few reflections and observations gained during visits.

Without Rosy Colors

The first of these reflections concerns the activity of party organizations in workplaces: It does not present a rosy picture. It would be an oversimplification to say that martial law abolished the political divisions that existed among work forces as if by a touch of a magic wand and that everything that has occurred during martial law has been accepted by all workers with delight and has aroused a work euphoria. That is not the case.

There are repeated attempts to wage political battle and cause downright confusion. Hostile leaflets are appearing calling for passive work and even strikes, for absenteeism due to illness, for silence and for a boycott of programs aimed at emerging from the crisis. These calls find adherents among certain groups of workers. Absences due to sickness have increased, among other things, and there are cases of unjustifiable breaks from work and passivity during work. In addition to this, people are being really put off from work. This has its roots in the past, in the repeated crises and in the demoralizing practices of the seventies, but there are also strong roots in the post-August situation and in the present situation. The crisis is lasting rather a long time. Just the lowering of the standard of living due to inflation followed by an unprecedented rise in living costs was blamed on the party as the ruling force, and there were of course many more unpopular decisions and practices.

Outlining the work of basic party organizations in industrial plants, one cannot forget the dozens of production difficulties resulting from shortages of raw and other materials, spare parts for machines and organizational shortcomings. Compared to the situation of 2 years ago or even 1 year ago, the economic reform which is being introduced in plants has given party organizations more work, under conditions of broken cooperation ties, huge shortages of raw materials, suspended workers' self-management bodies and decreased work discipline.

This Is No Slogan

It is no secret to anyone that people left the ranks of the PZPR during the post-August period. Some factory organizations lost as much as 30 to 40 percent of their membership.

They therefore suffered serious losses.

But despite these losses, despite the flood of new tasks and the complicated situation -- and this is the next reflection -- party organizations in plants were also rid of those who, though not leaving on their own accord, should have left all the same. These organizations purified themselves and still are purifying themselves of uncertain people, people lacing ideology and often downright hostile people. This shows the party's strength, its ability to rejuvenate itself after misfortunes and its readiness to tackle new and increasingly difficult duties.

This is not a slogan. The PZPR is really being reborn in its basic structures, which is what the basic party organizations in workplaces are. The saying that the party is closing its ranks and acquiring new strength is no slogan. The strength lies in the fact that the party is rejecting what is unnecessary and what interferes.

Everything for the Work Force

Party organizations were quickly back on their feet after 13 December. Freed from having to wage daily battle against the destructive forces of Solidarity, they concentrated on work matters, matters which had often been severely neglected both before and after August, at a time when the new union involved itself in political battle and not, for instance, vacations and fair wages. The organizations returned to their standpoints of before the eighth congress concerning social justice on more than one occasion; let us remind our readers that Solidarity later adopted many of the precongress standpoints that had been put forward at party meetings, and Solidarity also did not manage to or did not want to implement them for one reason or another.

Soon after 13 December, on the initiative of party organizations, social committees arose in workplaces which can boast of considerable achievements today. Party members are active in these committees. Their service includes an examination of working conditions in very many factories, a fairer division of the social fund than ever before and a successful summer vacation program for workers' families despite the serious crisis situation.

Party organizations have also joined in the work of settling economic reform matters in plants. They have made an honest analysis of the state of employment, which in more than one case has prevented people from losing their jobs and enabled others to change theirs. They have made an appraisal of leadership echelons, which has sometimes been favorable for relations inside the plant and which has caused an improvement in production organization and therefore wages. On the initiative of party organizations, committees dealing with production costs and prices of products and also consultative committees dealing with management activities have been set up and are active. These last-named committees are fulfilling the function of workers' self-management bodies to a large extent and are making sure above all that the decisions of management are not harmful to the work force.

On the initiative of party organizations, preparations are underway in many plants to reactivate workers' self-management bodies, whose absence is becoming more keenly felt. The lack of self-management bodies and trade unions means that party organizations today are taking on the duty of making sure that the first material advantages of the reform which is being introduced are distributed fairly among the workers.

So it is difficult to say that party organizations in plants have not picked themselves up after their misfortunes and given up. They are doing a huge amount for their work forces, everything really. And this is the next reflection.

But Not By Bread Alone

One can say with all certainty that despite their difficult situation, party organizations have on the whole tackled the area of economic and social activities in plants well. And it is a good thing they have because this area is of great importance. But it is not the only area. It is not the only area which the party must occupy itself with, especially since it is a political party and one which fulfills its leadership role in the country. There is another important area of human matters -- the area of political and ideological life.

And in this area, party organizations in plants seem to be less active and less noticeable, if not completely absent.

The party's presence in this area should be determined by the conditions existing in social circles and the current political situation. The destructive attempts at battle by the opponents of the socialist system on the one hand, which have already been mentioned earlier in the article, and the noticeable despondency and bitterness of work forces on the other, should also determine the party's presence. Both the one and the other have to be fought, and whose obligation is this battle if not the party's? So the party organizations must constantly widen the front of their activities and involve themselves in education, culture and democracy -- everything which shapes people's mentality and views.

This the party will do, initiating, organizing and running propaganda and training, but not only this. It is important for it to set its own example of work and attitudes, and consistency in doing good deeds, stubbornness in gaining social confidence and a certain credibility are also important.

This work is certainly more difficult and more complicated than the work involved in successfully solving some economic or social problem, but is a political party there for settling easy matters? No. Especially today, after the upheaval the entire nation has experienced and at a time when the past-August battle for its ideological attitude is being waged mainly at the bottom: in the workplaces.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ATTEMPTS TO DISTORT HISTORY

AU091400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Aug 82 p 4

[Jerzy Kraszewski article: "Legends, Myths and Reality" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE ATTITUDE TOWARD HISTORY WAS ONE OF THE KEY ISSUES OF THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN POLAND IN 1980-81. THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF HISTORY, WHICH FOR MANY GENERATIONS HAD BEEN A CRUCIAL ELEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY AND WHICH HAD CONSTITUTED THE CONDITION FOR THEIR CONDUCT AND ATTITUDES, WAS ATTACKED WITH SPECIAL BRUTALITY BY THE ANTICOMMUNIST OPPOSITION. THE REINTERPRETATION OF POLAND'S HISTORY WAS AIDED BY TENDENTIOUS EVALUATIONS TORN OUT OF CONTEXT, BY DEMAGOGY AND, NOT INFREQUENTLY, BY FALSEHOODS. IN SPITE OF THE TRUTH OF HISTORY, STEPS WERE TAKEN TO UNDERMINE THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC, REVOLUTIONARY AND INTERNATIONALIST TRADITIONS, TO REHABILITATE REACTIONARY IDEOPOLITICAL CURRENTS AND TO INVIGORATE NATIONALIST AND ANTI-SOVIET STEREOTYPES. THE KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY WAS DISTORTED AND ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO FORGE AN IMAGE OF HISTORY THAT COULD BE USED AS A TOOL TO PROMOTE THE STRATEGIC AIMS OF THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION.

There was nothing new in the opposition's attempts to exploit Poland's complicated history as a platform for ideological confrontation with socialism. Such attempts were made from the very first day's of people's power, especially in difficult periods. They were used again in the mid-seventies when the first symptoms of the coming crisis began to appear. The Social Self-Defense Committee KOR included these attempts in its counterrevolutionary plots, the so-called Society for Academic Studies included them in its "educational programs," and the Confederation for an Independent Poland made them the basis of its arrogant and primitive propaganda. When Solidarity was organized the activists of the illegal groups found themsleves within a legal structure and brought with them their own "experience" aside from the experience of others.

THE INTERNAL INITIATIVES TO DISTORT HISTORY WERE ACTIVELY AIDED BY THE WESTERN CENTERS OF IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION, ESPECIALLY BY RADIO STATIONS AND REACTIONARY EMIGREE PUBLICATIONS. A KIND OF COOPERATION DEVELOPED BETWEEN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES OF RADIO FREE EUROPE AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ANTICOMMUNIST CENTERS IN POLAND.

The rightwing forces and antisocialist groups attempted to revise many historical evaluations, and a period of brutal manipulation of the Poles' historical consciousness began. The point was to propagate an interpretation of Poland's past, especially of Poland's most recent history, that would undermine the trust of society, particularly young people, toward the socialist present, that would shake and remove society's conviction of the worth of socialist ideas and that would stimulate mistrust in the principles followed by the party. In order to make such a probram as credible as possible, the people concerned proclaimed the slogans that it was necessary to "rid history of lies" and to eliminate "blank spots" from it.

WE MUST CONCEDE THAT THESE SLOGANS APPEALED TO SOCIETY. THIS WAS BECAUSE PEOPLE'S IGNORANCE OF HISTORY WAS CONSIDERABLE AND BECAUSE PEOPLE OFTEN DID NOT KNOW HISTORY'S BASIC FACTS. IN ADDITION, WE MADE ERRORS NOT SO MUCH IN TEACHING HISTORY AS IN SPREADING THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PAST. The inconsistent application of Marxist methodology, simplified evaluations of historical phenomena and processes, superficial information on history and passing over in silence some facts of history -- all this created favorable conditions for spreading false evaluations, distorting the facts, openly mutilating of the process of history for the purpose of manipulation, rehashing old myths and legends and creating new ones.

HOWEVER, LET US BE FRANK: OUR ADVERSARIES DID NOT WANT TO REALLY ADD TO THE IMAGE OF HISTORY. WHAT THEY WANTED TO DO WAS TO EXPLOIT THE PAST IN ORDER TO STIMULATE AND STENGTHEN ANTICOMMUNIST ATTITUDES, TO RESTORE NATIONALISM AND TO UNDERMINE PEOPLE'S TRUST IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL IDEAS OF SOCIALISM.

The counterrevolutionary opposition knew very well that the consciousness of history is one of the important elements of society's consciousness and that it is easy to exploit it for political purposes in Poland, where people are especially sensitive to history as a result of century old experiences. The opposition's concept of "renewing" society's education in history embraced above all the history of the Second Republic [1918-1939].

The aim of efforts to resuscitate a one-sidedly positive image of the Second Republic through questioning the achievements of People's Poland was to make the people to disapprove of socialism. THIS IS WHY THE HISTORY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND WAS THE SECOND AREA OF THE MANIPULATION OF HISTORY. Our postwar history, which was just as difficult and complicated as the history of the Second Republic, continued to be distorted and one-sidedly interpreted by illegal leaflets and pseudoscientific works, by the Solidarity press and by "internal" publications printed in tens of thousands of copies. Efforts were made to present a negative image of socialism as a system alien to Poland, one that had been imposed from without and that had restricted our sovereignty and independence. The periods of tensions and difficulties were presented as stages in development, between which there was nothing -- no economic development, no integration of the Western territories, no new plants, foundries and towns, and no progress for millions in civilization, culture and education. There was only darkness, oppression and communist tyranny.

Of course, sober people did not accept such a primitive stereotype, but the impudence with which it was circulated in an emotional atmosphere did help to attract some people to it, especially under conditions when some periods of the 38 years of People's Poland do require more profound study and the distance of time. WE SHOULD REALIZE THAT THIS STEREOTYPE COULD BE EFFECTIVE ONLY AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE MYTH AND LEGEND CREATED ABOUT THE POLAND BETWEEN THE WARS. THE TOTAL NEGATION OF SOCIALIST POLAND AND THE TOTAL EUPHORIA VIS-A-VIS BOURGEOIS POLAND WERE THE TWO SIDES OF THE SAME CONCEPT.

The Confederation for an Independent Poland, KOR as well as Solidarity rightist activists and "experts" with academic titles subscribed to this concept. Old and primitive slanders carried by the emigre press, the Paris KULTURA, the emigre ZESZYTY HISTORYCZNE [NOTEBOOKS ON HISTORY], BIALY ORZEL [WHITE EAGLE] and other similar publications were reprinted and circulated.

The authors of many "original" publications also participated in that campaign -- consciously or not -- by writing in the legal press. On the excuse that "blank spaces" should be eliminated, writers chased sensations and not infrequently propagated rumors and false information, and inflated unimportant incidents. One is overwhelmed by shame and embarassment when reading many of those "historical works."

The concept of the opposition involved efforts to make the present Polish state repulsive, to stress its errors and restore the leged of the "independent, democratic and sovereign" bourgeois state. THE PROGRAMMED ATTACK AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S CONSCIOUSNESS OF HISTORY WAS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN THEIR DISAPPROVAL OF SOCIALISM, TO JUSTIFY THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT HAD CREATED THE SOCIALIST STATE, AND TO "PROVIDE AN IDEOLOGICAL BASIS" FOR THE STRATEGIC PLANS OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE MANIPULATORS OF HISTORY WERE ABLE TO ACT WITHOUT HINDRANCE. IT WAS ONLY ON RARE OCCASIONS THAT SOMEONE WOULD POLEMIZE WITH THEIR THESES AND UNJUST AND MANIPULATED EVALUATIONS. HISTORIANS WERE SILENT WHEN THE TRUTH WAS MANIPULATED AND THE FACTS DISTORTED. JOURNALISTS KEPT MUM WHEN THEIR COLLEAGUES FROM SOME WEEKLIES AND DAILIES BENT THE FACTS TO THE POLITICAL AIMS THAT HAD BEEN FIXED IN ADVANCE. It is true that in those days one had to be courageous to publicly oppose "fashionable" trends, and not everyone could afford to be labeled "hardliner" or a member of the "conservative forces" or a "dinosaur...."

That is why a chorus of absolutely unrestrained mystifiers of history who continued to proclaim apparent truths ruled the roost until 13 December 1981. Phraseology, demagogy and pathos reigned almost supreme, and the result was that people began to cease thinking rationally. We must bear in mind that the absence of rational thinking about one's own history threatens greatest dangers.

THE RAVAGES IN PEOPLE'S, ESPECIALLY YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONSCIOUSNESS OF HISTROY ARE ENORMOUS. THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AND THE AUTHORITY OF SCIENCE HAVE BEEN UNDERMINED. THE REMOVAL OF THE DAMAGE WILL REQUIRE TIME AND HONEST AND TACTFUL EFFORTS.

ONE MUST NOT FEEL OFFENDED BY THE PAST. NOR MUST ONE PASS IT OVER IN SILENCE BECAUSE THE PAST IS THE IRREFUTABLE FACTS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DO AWAY WITH BAD AND GOOD PASSAGES OF HISTORY. WE MUST RESPECT HISTORY WHILE LOOKING CRITICALLY AT THE ANNALS OF OUR OWN HOMELAND, SELECTING FROM THE TRADITIONS WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE AND REJECTING WHAT IS REACTIONARY. It is necessary to interpret all the aspects of history in an honest, reliable and just way, in order to draw lessons of the past for the present and not to repeat errors. THE MARXIST CLASS METHOD OF ANALYSIS, TO WHICH WE MUST RETURN, IS A KEY TO THIS TASK.

All those who should and are able to spread the knowledge of history must make efforts to promote society's reeducation in history: professional historians, journalists and pedagogues. They should do this all the time and not only on the occasion of anniversaries and history classes.

BECAUSE THE OPEN AND AGGRESSIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM FOR SEVERAL MONTHS HAVE LEFT DEEP AND LASTING SCARS IN OUR SOCIETY'S CONSCIOUSNESS OF HISTORY, I THINK THAT HISTORY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE REGARDED AS ONE OF THE KEY PROBLEMS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL STRUGGLES, WHICH IS BY NO MEANS OVER.

EXPANSION OF CEMA ECONOMIC LINKS FAVORED

LD092122 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug -- Expansion and tightening of Poland's economic links with CEMA countries is the key line in this country's economic cooperation with other nations. This is no random target and it should not be related exclusively to Poland's needs ensuing from her economic situation at present and to international tension. On the contrary, this is a long-range line ranked among the fundamental principles of the state's policy. Political reasons were also among the factors which determined the choice.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union plays a unique role for Poland. This comes as a result of that country's position as the world's biggest raw materials power, which has at its disposal practically all raw materials needed in the economy of a modern state. Equally important is the Soviet industrial potential and the huge capacity of that country's economy and market.

Boosting turnover of goods between the two countries suits the interests of both partners. Poland is willing to import more Soviet crude oil, gas, liquid fuels, and metal raw materials. However, Poland should find ways to pay off the possible increase in supplies, which is no easy task for her at the moment.

Socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union, showed interest in Poland's offer to have a share in completing [word indistinct] this country's investment projects.

The so-called service working of raw materials supplied by socialist countries is a significant way to ease Poland's problems with primary materials. This also makes possible uninterrupted work of many Polish industrial plants. The value of goods made this year from primary materials supplied on this basis by the Soviet Union, among others, and consequently shipped to that country has reached 183 million roubles. The additional advantage is [word indistinct] the contracts in the field include a provision saying that part of goods (?made this) way will be earmarked for the Polish market.

There are many more ways for expanding economic contacts within the socialist community. By way of example, imports from the West can often be substituted with purchases of similar goods from a CEMA country. This applies to all members of the council. A broader use of these possibilities will not only bring economic profit but will make it possible to reduce the effect of Western countries' approach to economic cooperation as an instrument for exacting political pressure.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR REPORTED IN WARSAW

LD092332 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug -- The 22d session of the Polish Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation began in Warsaw on 9 August. The subcommission is part of the international Polish-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The work of the session is chaired on the Polish side by the deputy minister of science, higher education and technology, Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, and on the Soviet side by the deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Dmitriy Zimerin. The subjects discussed at the session covered the revision of the program of scientific and technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR until 1985, the appraisal of the state of and the prospects for cooperation in the field of gas processing and in the sphere of equipment for animal husbandry and for the production of feed, and also the creation of more realistic conditions for the exchange of experts without getting involved in the expenditure of foreign currencies.

In the course of the session the areas of cooperation between Polish and Soviet specialists were divided into four groups. Twenty-nine were included in the category of those which have prospects for being brought into practical production during the current 5-year plan period. A total of 72 require a more prolonged period of preparation and may be implemented in 1986-1990.

A report was submitted on the work carried out in Poland on auxiliary equipment used in the USSR in the construction of large-scale pipelines, and also on the successful development of cooperation in the field of machines for the production of feed. The Polish side noted the need for expanding cooperation in this last sphere.

At several stages of the session the Polish side reported that some items included in the cooperation plan have not been implemented; this has been caused by Poland's difficulties in the recent period.

The Soviet side has adopted an understanding attitude toward Poland's difficulties; however, it pointed out that the areas of scientific and technical cooperation in which agreement with Poland have been concluded are of great importance for the Soviet national economy. The hope was expressed that the targets envisaged under the plans will be reached. It was noted with satisfaction that there has been a considerable increase in the number of projects slated for priority implementation. A decision was adopted to expand this group of subjects gradually as progress is made in the work and to regard the cooperation program in this field as an open one.

During the stay of the Soviet delegation in Poland arrangements have been made to allow its members to acquaint themselves with the work of some of the scientific and technical institutions.

FRG PAPER REPORTS 'CHURCH IN DISTRESS' MEETING

DW091221 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Aug 82 p 5

[Article signed E.L. on the 32d "Church in Distress" congress at Koenigstein]

[Text] Koenigstein, 8 August -- A report on the situation of the Catholic Church of Poland after 13 December, the day of the promulgation of martial law, in this communist-led country was in the center of interest at this year's 32d international congress "Church in Distress" which was concluded after 4 days in Koenigstein Sunday. Broad room was commanded in particular by the attitude of the Polish Episcopate toward the martial law imposed by General Jaruzelski as well as the public statements by the Polish bishops on overcoming the present state of affairs and toward the suspended independent trade union "Solidarity." The Poland expert of the Albertus Magnus Institute at Koenigstein, Grycz, who initially had pointed out that presumably it was due to a letter of the new primate, Archbishop Glemp, to the Polish Sejm deputies just a few days prior to the promulgation of martial law that no special laws were adopted for a state of emergency, advocated the view that the church continues to regard the trade union "Solidarity" as the potential partner of the government and the church. It makes it clear even today that as far as the church is concerned, a true worker representation forms the basis for social understanding and for a tolerable relationship between the state power and the people. This attitude of the Episcopate is expressed especially in the "Theses of the 'Social Council of the Primate' on the Question concerning Social Understanding," a council which has been appointed by Archbishop Glemp. This paper states in part that it is the feeling of society that there is no precondition for the implementation of social understanding and an effective struggle against the crisis without the reactivation of the existing trade unions in general, and the trade union "Solidarity" in particular.

Grycz also drew attention to the fact, however, that the church had not been understood by all Catholics in Poland in context with some of its statements on, and reactions to, the martial law and the subsequent events occurring after 13 December, for example, when Archbishop Glemp in a sermon on 13 December protested against the measures imposed by Jaruzelski, yet simultaneously called for peace, the renunciation of acts of violence and of fratricidal strife. The Polish public also received with mixed feelings the decision of Glemp after the bloody incidents at the Wujek mine not to have read in the parishes, as it had been intended, the message to the nation adopted by the Main Council of the Polish Episcopal Conference on 15 December in which the measures of martial law were sharply condemned. What elicited particular displeasure was ambiguous utterances by Archbishop Glemp during a radio mass on 24 February 1982 on the so-called "Citizen Committees of National Salvation." Though primarily intended as a call on the priests not to join these dubious committees, these utterances erroneously were taken as an appeal to the Catholic laymen to join these committees and thus to approve of the martial law. This misunderstanding caused bad blood especially among the youth and on the part of younger priests.

On the other hand Grycz drew attention to unequivocal documents, the communiques of the 183d and 184th Episcopal conference of the martial law, the release of all internees, the readmission of the trade unions and the necessity of a social understanding had been demanded. According to Grycz the Polish bishops so far have succeeded time and again in coming to terms on a uniform line in difficult moments, especially with regard to the condemnation of the martial law.

But Grycz voiced doubts whether the Polish bishops can come to terms on the steps to be taken in the future as well. There are some indications that some bishops advocate a stance deviating from the middle-course position of Primate Glemp. There are rumors that some bishops demand a harsher course against the communist regime while others are inclined to adopt a rather compromising attitude. Furthermore, there are anxieties that the bishops advocating too compromising an attitude might accept the "Hungarian course" which would end up in the church's dependence on the state. Grycz explained Primate Glemp's position, his "middle course," by the firm conviction of the primate that even the martial law government of Jaruzelski deserves a certain tolerance because any subsequent government would be even worse for the church and the nation. The new primate committed "some blunders," yet it is definite that he, too, is on the side of "Soldiarity" and rejects any regime of force.

Privileges With Pitfalls

As for the church-state relations in Poland during the past 8 months Grycz said that the government very much courts the church and endeavors for its benevolence. This is illustrated, above all, by three privileges granted the church: distribution of the foodstuffs and the material donations from the West, generous approval of the construction of churches and parsonages -- during the past few months construction was allowed for far more than 300 churches and chapels and a similar number of parsonages, monasterial buildings and religious centers -- as well as the right granted the church leadership to approve trips abroad for priests during the months up to July by their mere signature. These privileges, however, also entailed disadvantages to the church; in particular they caused dissatisfaction among those who did not benefit from them.

But there are indications, Crycz said, that the state's benevolent attitude toward the church may come to a sudden end. He sees one indication for this in the appointment of Adam Lopatka -- who had already made a name for himself as an anti-church man under Gierek -- as the new chief of the state Office for Church Affairs. What becomes evident, furthermore, is an increase in atheistic efforts and other anti-church tendencies such as the removal of crosses from public buildings and newspaper attacks against the theses of the "Sovial Council of the Primate" -- even though these theses have not yet been approved for publication. Thus the party intensifies the atheism campaign on the one hand and further courts the church on the other. In conclusion Grycz drew attention to the dilemma in which the Polish church currently finds itself in its search for the "proper course." On the one hand it is alarmed by the danger of civil war, but on the other hand it must realize that "any attitude of too much yielding" will also entail for it the "danger to lose the believers." Actually Poland's church and its Catholics are waiting for a miracle today.

The congress had received in writing a report by Prelate Rabas, the head of the Roman Bureau of the Ackermann community, on the present situation of the Catholic Church in in Czechoslovakia. Rabas, who spoke of a stagnation in church policy with continuing attempts at intimidation by the communist state power against the church, in particular drew attention to several court verdicts of the past few months handed down against regular clergymen and priests. These were primarily intended to brand any unconventional sign of life of the church as a punishable offense. Rabas also reported on several police actions against old age homes for clergymen and monasterial homes intended to achieve the liquidation of secret printing shops for religious literature.

Official contacts between the Prague government and the Vatican ceased in December 1980. Rabas further reported on the continuing prohibition to publish the papal document which practically forbids the "Pacem in Terris" association of priests which is promoted by the communist regime. And yet, this document has become known to the clergy.

In a report made available to the congress by A. Sons on the situation of the Catholic Church in Latvia it is stated, among other things, that Catholic priests are attacked, beaten and even murdered lately not only in Latvia but also in other Soviet republics. Sons cited as the latest case of such nature that of Parson Zylinskis who disappeared without a trace from his apartment in Svente on 17 December 1981 and then was found in the woods on 7 May 1982. In such cases police are not doing anything. Sons voiced the suspicion that the KGB is behind these incidents.

In another report the situation of the church in the Soviet Union -- not including the Baltic states -- is termed "disastrous." There is neither a bishop nor a seminar there, nor any religious literature. Only 6 priests are working in all of Central Asia in which most Russians of German descent are living. To curb emigration applications to the Federal Republic of Germany the authorities now have even allowed new church communities after Russians of German origin had phrased an ultimatum with the following content: Either we are allowed to build a church or we apply for exit.

The participants in the congress stated at a press conference that the situation of the Catholic Church lately has grown worse in all East bloc states. This is primarily attributable to the fact that the pope comes from Poland. Other reasons cited in this context were the worsening economic situation in all East bloc states and the concern of the regimes there that the deportment of the Polish Church might serve the churches of these countries as a model in the future.

BRIEFS

FOREST, FIELD FIRES -- On 3 August, 177 fires in forests and fields broke out throughout the country as a result of the drought. Seventy-seven of these occurred on private farms, 44 in forests and 24 on socialized farms. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH USSR, BULGARIA SIGNED

AU061915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 6/8/1982 -- A convention was signed in Moscow between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR on collaboration in the building of the 750-kv electric line between the nuclear power station South Ukraine (USSR), Isaccea (Romania) and Dobrudja (Bulgaria) and of the transformer plants at Isaccea and Dobrudja. The convention was signed for Romania by Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power.

ROMANIAN-LIBYAN COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION

AU091815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1982 -- The proceedings started in Bucharest on August 8 of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation. The two delegations are led by Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning.

In the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level and of provisions under the programme-agreement signed in Bucharest in the autumn of 1981 by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the possibilities and ways are analysed of developing the Romanian-Libyan economic cooperation on multiple planes, of expanding and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage.

DOBRIN RECEIVES VISITING EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL

AU060832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/8/1982 -- Fathallah Rif'at, chairman of the Economic Commission of the Egyptian Parliament, chairman of the Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now visiting Romania at the head of a delegation had an interview with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, on August 5.

Reference was made to the ascending evolution of the friendly relations of collaboration established and developed between the two countries and peoples on the basis of the agreements reached during the meetings of the two countries' presidents, the wish was expressed to work for the expansion and further consolidation of the bilateral cooperation between Romania and Egypt. The guest also had interviews at the Grand National Assembly, at other ministries and visited sociocultural establishments in Bucharest.

COOPERATION IN ENERGY SECTOR OFFERED TO BOLIVIA

PY091422 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Romanian Charge d'Affaires Ioan Floares will submit to Energy and Hycrocarbons Minister Augusto Sanchez a broad and complete report on Romanian cooperation programs with Bolivia.

The visit which the Romanian representative paid to Minister Sanchez reiterated the Romanian desire to continue rendering cooperation in the energy development sector to our country. To establish consistent and systematic cooperation within the next few days, Foares will submit to Minister Sanchez a report on the fields in which contacts have been maintained during the past few years.

This report will also include a plan to hold several meetings to thoroughly study possible requirements to be presented by Bolivia.

According to the Romanian charge d'affaires, Romania is reportedly willing to provide cooperation to our country in the fields of electrical energy and hydrocarbons. Minister Sanchez verified that with this visit international cooperation is gradually being reactivated to put into effect several plans which had been stopped. After thanking the Romanian representative, the energy minister expressed, on behalf of the government, the best way to carry out the objectives proposed during his visit.

A few days ago the energy and hydrocarbons minister also received other visitors who also seek to reactivate aid and credit from international organizations.

USSR WAR VETERANS HAVE TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU091330 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, led by Col Gen Ivan Alexandrovich Kuzovkov, hero of the Soviet Union and vice chairman of the committee, visited our country on 2-7 August 1982 at the invitation of the Committee of Former Anti-Fascist Fighters and War Veterans. During the visit the delegation laid wreaths at the Monument of Heroes in the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Fatherland and for Socialism and at the Monument of Soviet Heroes. It also toured units in Bucharest and in other cities, and was received by Lt Gen Andrei Neagu (ret.), chairman of the Committee of Former Anti-Fascist Fighters and War Veterans. On that occasion the sides exchanged views on the activities and interests of the two committees, and on their contribution to safeguarding peace, to disarmament, understanding, friendship and cooperation among all nations.

MESSAGE CONVEYED TO NEW COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

AU091944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, AGERPRES 9/8/1982 -- Messages were exchanged in Bogota between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancour Cuartas, on his having been installed as head of the Colombian state. The exchange of messages took place when President Belisario Bentancour Cuartas received Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, President Nicolae Ceausescu's representative to the inauguration ceremony.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu the president of Colombia was conveyed warm congratulations and best wishes of successes on his having taken over that office. Romania's wish was expressed that the two countries further work to develop the friendly Romanian-Colombian relations on all planes, particularly in the field of commerical exchanges, economic collaboration and cooperation in the international arena for a policy of peace, collaboration and respect for the national independence of all the peoples of the world.

President Belisario Betancour Cuartas warmly thanked for the message addressed and requested that the president of Romania should be conveyed a friendly salute and warmest wishes of good health and personal happiness and the Romanian people wishes of welfare and progress. He voiced the Colombian Government's wish to develop the relations with Romania on all planes.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL TO CEAUSESCU

AU061523 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] This afternoon in Shagov Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a farewell call by Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission in our country. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PRESIDENT CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU091950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1982 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place in Snagov on Monday, August 9, under the chairmanship of President Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved a report on the size of stocks of main raw and subsidiary materials and products on June 30, 1982.

The data included in the report show that the great majority of the raw and subsidiary materials and of products in the existing stocks are equal or close to the planned levels thus ensuring the balance stipulated by the plan, which provides conditions for a rhythmical fulfillment of production tasks.

In connection with the report read, the Executive Political Committee debated and approved a draft decree.

The Executive Political Committee also analyzed the activity carried out in the first six months of the year for solving the working people's proposals, intimations, claims and applications.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visit of friendship Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, paid to Romania.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved of the productive results of the talks conducted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, and showed that they went down as an important moment in the evolution of bilateral relations. In that context, the Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance and significance of the joint declaration on the strengthening of friendship and the development of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, of the programme-agreement on the long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges, signed by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, documents that serve the interests of the two countries and peoples and are also a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the solidarity of the developing countries to the fulfillment of the cause of peace, progress, detente and international cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the significance of the exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on current international questions during which the two countries' concern was expressed over the deterioration of the international situation. The Executive Political Committee expressed its approval of the two presidents' stance in connection with the lofty responsibility incumbent on the peoples of the world, on the advanced forums everywhere to work with utmost energy and in close unity for preventing the deterioration of the international situation, resuming and consolidating the course towards detente, national independence and peace, promoting cooperation and respect among nations, solving all interstate differences by peaceful means alone, halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, eradicating underdevelopment and building new economic order.

The Executive Political Committee was appreciative of the two presidents' conviction that, as far as the situation in the Middle East is concerned, intensified efforts were needed for a global, just and durable settlement of the situation in the area, by peaceful means, by negotiations.

At the same time, the two countries' stance was appreciated whereby Israel's military invasion of Lebanon is condemned, as well as its aggressive acts against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian population. In connection with the military hostilities between Iran and Iraq the need was emphasized for a political, negotiated settlement of the questions between the two states. Romania's and Sudan's determination was highlighted with satisfaction to collaborate actively in the international arena and contribute through joint efforts to the cause of peace, disarmament, cooperation and friendship among nations, to the attainment of all peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress. The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the documents and understandings reached during the visit and set measures to further expand the Romanian-Sudanese relations.

CEAUSESCU TOURS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

AU071816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] On August 7, the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other members of the party and state leadership, visited important industrial units in Bucharest.

The Romanian head of state visited, among others, the enterprises of chemical plants, of machinery, pipes, autobusses and trolley busses, of pumps, electrotechnological products, textiles and plastics. These units hold an important share of the industrial output of Romania's capital city. The new meeting of President Nicolae Ceausescu with experts and working people of the visited units, with responsible factors of the industrial centrals and speciality units occasioned a thourough analysis of how the tasks for the ongoing year are carried out, and the establishment of measures for the integral fulfilment, according to schedule, of the five-year plan provisions.

During the working dialogue special attention was paid to the questions related to the achievement of the physical production, particularly that intended for export. The Romanian head of state asked that further steady efforts should be made for the fulfilment of production programmes with all the items included in the plan and insisted, at the same time, on the quality of products, so that their competitiveness on the world market should grow. In [words indistinct], the need was highlighted for the further promotion on a large-scale, of highly economically efficient modern technologies, for the expansion of automation and mechanization in production. They also insisted on the assimilation in fabrication of a wide spectrum of new and modernized products with higher functional and technical parametres needed by the national economy and sought after at export. President Nicolae Ceausescu also declared for the more complete turning to use of the internal resources of raw and auxiliary materials, for cutting down the imports and the specific consumptions of metal, energy and fuel, for the planned investments to be accomplished in due time.

During the visit at the equipment factory for the nuclear-electric power station within the heavy-machine building enterprise, Nicolae Ceausescu examined with the experts aspects related to the preparations for and the beginning of fabrication of the equipment meant for the first units of the nuclear-electric power station at Cernavoda-southern Romania. Stressing that technico-material conditions exist for the building of nuclear-electric power stations, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that the forces in all domains should be rallied into a strong staff to participate in this objective.

Analyzing the pipe production of the "Republica" works, the major unit of the kind in this country, whose makes are being exported to scores of countries with old traditions in this domain, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state recommended a greater diversifacation of the products, so as to supply the Romanian chemistry and oil industry with high-quality pipes, as well as the cutting down of the imports in this domain.

Within the dialogue conducted with the staff of the "Autobuzul" enterprise, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the building of modern types of bus and trolleybus with high power and increased transport capacity, the steady application of the programme of dieselisation, as well as the cutting down of the material consumption.

On this visit they analyzed also the possibilities of further developing the electronic industry. The extension of the range of TV and radio receivers was recommended, as well as the improvement of their quality, the full observance of the export contracts. Measures were also set for the development of the pump production, the turning out of new sorts of textiles, plastics, etc. Nicolae Ceausescu closely inquired everywhere about the working and living conditions of the people working in the visited enterprises, about the improvement of the cadres' skills.

The same morning, the Romanian head of state visited building sites in the central zone of Bucharest, where new residential developments are under construction, as well as edifices of the future civic center of the Romanian capital. The development plan of this zone includes, among other things, the modernization of the traffic ways, residential developments with some 3,000 flats. Nicolae Ceausescu requested the architects and townfathers to pay greater attention to the design, architectural line of every building, so that a specific, really valuable original style be attained.

In all visited units the working people reiterated their firm determination to rally their efforts and creative energies for the carrying through of the current five-year plan provisions, of the tasks resulting from the exposition of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at the latest plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, for the translation into life of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress regarding the permanent increase of the country's ecnomic potential, the raising of the Romanian people's material and spiritual welfare.

TRADITIONALIST-LIBERAL DEBATE IN ROMANIA VIEWED

PM061323 [Editorial Report] Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Aug 1982 carries on page 4 the 1,700-word second part of a Bernard Margueritte Bucharest dispatch entitled: "Romania's Main Problem: How To 'Modernize' the Regime?" Margueritte discusses the conflict in Romanian intellectual circles between "traditionalists close to the government and liberals," who control the leadership of the Writers' Association and its organ ROMANIA LITERARA. Margueritte sees this liberal control as the reason for the "strong attacks launched on the structures of the association," its leaders being accused of "transforming the Writers' Association into a kind of launching pad for all kinds of underhanded and dubious influences," even going so far as to accuse the association of being "a 'foreign,' in other words Soviet, structure." Margueritte goes on to point out that few dissidents exist in Romania, stressing the rapid suppression of the free trade union formed in 1979. Margueritte cites Romanian writer Eugen Barbu as saying that the of all the foreign dominations Romania has suffered "the worst was the Soviet, because it attacked both our resources and our soul." He cites an unnamed journalist as saying that if a Polish-style Solidarity were created in Romania "there is no doubt that we would have the Red Army in Bucharest the next day." Romanian Academy of Sciences President Minea Georghiu reportedly told Margueritte that "we have not yet found the key to changing the system" which, he admitted, is at present" a curb on free competition between talents and abilities. The damagogues have the upper hand, but it is our ideology itself which must overcome them."

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN MILITARY SCHOOL VISITORS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 07/08/1982 -- A delegation of the Higher School of War of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Major-General Muhammad Fahmi 'Abd ar-Raziq Jum'ah, paid a visit to Romania over July 24-August 7. The Egyptian delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of National Defence. The guests also visited the military academy, the central military museum, economic units and places of tourist interest in the municipalities of Bucharest, Brasov and Constanta. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 7 Aug 82 AU]

MIJATOVIC, MOJSOV ARRIVE IN IRAQ ON VISIT 9 AUG

LD091208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, August 9 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic arrived this evening, Monday, in Iraq accompanied by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov. The Yugoslav delegation further includes head of the Department for Nonalignment in the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Dzevad Mujezinovic and head of the Department for the Middle East Dusan Litvinovic.

Cvijetin Mijatovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were welcomed at Baghdad Airport by Vice President of the Republic of Iraq Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadun Hammadi.

The visit to Iraq with which Yugoslavia is linked by traditionally good, friendly relations is part of a continued top level dialogue on all questions of common interest.

FEC REPORTS TO ASSEMBLY: DEFICIT UP 44 PERCENT

LD092338 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] To cover the deficit in the economy is one of the significant social tasks and will be the subject of discussion at the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces after the summer recess. The final accounting for 1981 indicates that the total deficit of the economy amounts to 30,066,000 dinars, which is 44 percent higher than in 1980. The report submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly by the Federal Executive Council to serve as the basis for discussion stresses that in compiling the final accounts for 1981, only a little over 6 billion dinars have been made good. It is certain that resources from the joint reserves of the sociopolitical communities will be used to cover the losses, because this is their basic purpose; but it should be borne in mind that some organizations which carried out business activity with losses for the first time last year have already used their own reserves to cover their losses. The solution of this problem is also made more difficult by the fact that a large number of banks this year have very limited sources of funds to grant rehabilitation credits, because the degree of liquidity is fairly low.

DRAGAN VIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN, GIVES STATISTICS

LD091540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- The creation of new jobs is the prerequisite for alleviating the consequences of unemployment, which is the most drastic form of social inequality and has a serious effect on the stability of our sociopolitical system. It may be said that apart from the problem of maintaining liquidity in foreign trade, this is the weakest aspect of the country's entire economic development. In the long-term, too, employment is certain to occupy a central place in the economic and social development of Yugoslavia because the young, well-educated generation should be given an opportunity to contribute to the prosperity of the economy and of society. In an interview with TANJUG editor Milos Petkovic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan stressed that efforts to liquidate unemployment are starting on a broad front. The main trends in the field of employment are reflected in the creation of new jobs through the development and balanced distribution of work-intensive production capacities, especially in the areas where a considerable number of people are without employment or are not fully employed.

The development of all the forms of small-scale economic activities in the social and private sectors (in the field of production and services) should be speeded up by means of economic and fiscal measures. It is also necessary to change the present climate, which does not favor their advancement, especially in the private sector. Large organizations of associated labor should become interested in being free of small-scale economic activities. The latter would thereby become a successful producer of products now manufactured at a loss, would fill in a gap with regard to services and at the same time would supplement big work organizations. [Passage indistinct]

The development of tertiary activities in rural environments and smaller towns should not be underestimated either. This also applies to agriculture, which at the moment fails to meet even the home demand for food. Progress in both sectors in agriculture, based on economic criteria and the further transformation of the countryside, is the only way to give the young a more certain future. Work productivity, technical and technological progress and scientific research also constitute the basis for a more rapid growth in employment.

About 860,000 people are looking for work and more than 700,000 people are temporarily employed abroad, which clearly illustrates the economic, social and political dimensions of the problem of employment. Among those who are looking for work are people who cannot really be said to be without work, because they are able to ensure their existence in some other way through employment in the social sector.

The new social contract is certain to settle controversial questions of this kind. Many refuse the work offered to them because it does not accord with their preferences and because they are unwilling to leave the main towns. According to statistics of 30 June, 52.4 percent of 400,000 unemployed were to be found in 42 main towns during the past year. Consequently there is no justification for classifying as unemployed a considerable number of those that are registered with the employment bureaus. Out of the total number of unemployed 9,000 or 2.4 percent received financial compensation during the past year. The right of social protection is exercised by 245,000 persons or 30 percent.

One of the causes of the pressure on the relatively low number of vacant jobs is the migration from the countryside to the industrial areas and towns. The percentage of the rural population in the total population of the country dropped from 38.2 percent in 1971 to 28.9 percent in 1980. Jobs are sought by pupils, students, persons of a more mature age, mothers who have brought up their children, and so forth.

At the end of the first quarter of 1982 53 percent or 460,000 of the unemployed were aged below 25. Further analysis shows that [figure indistinct] percent or 635,000 were aged below 30. Society is severely harmed economically by employment beginning at a higher age, owing to which the most vigorous part of the population is outside the production process, the population's total fund of skills thus being diminished.

The percentage of persons with secondary, higher and tertiary qualifications and skilled and highly skilled workers in general is on the increase among the unemployed. About 70 percent of the unemployed are without any work experience and have been on the lists of the employment bureaus for periods ranging from 1 year to over 3 years.

It is a paradox that, at a time of high unemployment, 300,000 jobs should remain vacant in such economic branches as mining, forestry, construction, agriculture and so forth. The young are reluctant to choose such work, which affects the structure of education and acquisition of final qualifications.

In the current 5-year plan 660,000 new jobs, or 1,246,000 if one takes into account those that will be freed by people going into retirement or for other reasons, are envisaged. The annual rate of increase in employment would amount to 2.2 percent. It is obvious that economic policy and other measure in the past did not pay enough attention to demographic, regional and other factors or to people's insufficiently developed vocational and territorial mobility.

Any solutions in the system or economic activity and economic policy which failed to take employment into account would have unforeseeable consequences. The worst part of the burden of stablization should in no case have to be borne by the unemployed. The most inportant thing to do is stop the growth of unemployment by 1985 and then to achieve full employment by the end of the century.

Last year 266 out of every 1,000 inhabitants of Yugoslavia were employed. The situation is not the same in all the republics and provinces. In Slovenia the figure is 424 [or every 1,000]; in Croatian, 316; in Vojvodina, 281; in Serbia without the provinces, 265; in Macedonia, 231; in Montenegro, 232; in Bosnia and Hercegovina; 211; and in Kosovo, 219. It is important not to ignore the fact that the territorial distribution of industry and economic activity in general, especially the volume of investment, deeply affect the regional division of labor. In our country the latter must be the subject of self-managing agreement-seeking and consultations and the policy of employment must be an active force in the integral directions of socioeconomic development, Zvone Dragan says.

The changes and additions to the social plan for the development of Yugoslavia from 1981 to 1985 should not threaten the planned rate of employment. These changes and additions stem from the documents of the 12th LCY Congress, from the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the anti-inflation program and other measures aimed at harmonizing overall socioeconomic development, strengthening the economy's export capacity, concentrating on the established priority tasks and giving a concrete form to economic policy and the general conditions of economic activity. In order to achieve the planned 2.2 percent rate of increase in employment in such circumstances, it is necessary to support economically justified investments, especially those that offer the prospect of new jobs, the speedier diversification of the economy; and the dynamic development of numerous work-intensive and other activities, especially those that are at the same time technologically justified and can contribute not only to higher employment, but also to settling the balance of payments situation. Part of the available accumulation should be channeled in this direction.

Unemployment is to a considerable extent also the consequence of imbalance between the choice of vocation and the needs of associated labor. Solutions should as far as possible be sought in extra training and retraining. Last year 66,500 people were trained and employed in this way, which is a modest figure if compared with the number looking for work, apart from falling short of what is necessary. Extra training is easier to organize than a change of vocation. At times that is the only way to help skilled people whose vocations are not in demand (merchants, technicians and secondary school students). In the future it will be crucial to channel the young in the direction of production rather than administration, which will be feasible as production work is given its proper status. Real evaluation and more equitable rewards will have a role to play in all this.

This is the light in which one should also view developments in the countryside. In 1981 a total of 3,364,000 active agricultural workers lived in the countryside, 66,000 or two percent less than in 1980. Since 1975 the number of agricultural workers has dropped by 500,000, which best illustrates how rapidly fields are being abandoned. Old and middle age now predominate, so that now there are no more than 1.5 million peasants who are completely fit for work. The lack of people who could "carry" agriculture is being felt. The decreasing number of peasants skilled in their work could shortly become a limiting factor in the development of agriculture. If one bears in mind the strategic importance of food production it is clear where this is leading. Higher and more even investment in agriculture, better living and work conditions for agricultural workers, the construction of industrial facilities for processing food products in villages, widening the service network, promoting tourism and cottage industry activities and reducing material and social differences as compared with rights enjoyed by those employed in the social sector will make the young less eager to leave their native area. There will be more work on land in general and on the uncultivated 800,000 hectares in particular and everyone will be obligated to invest more in agriculture on a long-term basis, which will also be a full contribution to the policy of economic stabilization.

The problem of employment cannot be tackled in isolation from the problem of the development of the entire Yugoslav economy. Any such approach would be unrealistic, because we face radical changes in the strategy of development [words indistinct] with maximum reliance on our own resources and with intensification of economic activity, said Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at the end of his interview with TANJUG.

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD092100 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee today discussed the socioeconomic situation in the republic. Representatives of the republican leaderships of sociopolitical organizations, of the Croat Assembly, of the Executive Council, of the republican organs of administration, of the Chamber of the Economy and presidents of the conferences of the League of Communists of Municipalities took part in the work of the session.

As reported, the debate stressed that the conclusions and concrete tasks stemming from the attitudes of the Ninth Congress of the Croatian League of Communists, of the 12th LCY Congress and of the sessions of the Republican Central Committee on Socioeconomic Relations and Implementation of the Economic Stabilization Measures are translated only slowly into concrete solutions. It was stated that the sociopolitical activity, in particular in society's basic cells, is lagging behind the needs which stem from the present economic situation. The statement goes on to say that only by concrete activity and devoted and persistent work in municipal environments, local communities and organizations of associated labor can problems be resolved and results achieved.

What is needed is the full sociopolitical activity and good organizational standards which the working people and citizens demand and in which they take part actively and selflessly. In this connection, the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee stresses that maximum sociopolitical activity of all the basic organizations and members of the League of Communists and their full involvement in the environments in which they live and work is required.

The Presidium, the statement goes on, stressed in particular the need for League of Communists organizations and municipal leaderships to take the political responsibility for the nonimplementation of the established policy and the carrying out of concrete tasks in all environments more clear. Therefore, it is necessary for basic organizations and municipal leaderships of the League of Communists to analyze daily the behavior and activity of communists regardless of the type of jobs or functions they hold and, if they do not behave in line with our policy and do not implement conclusions, they should be called to account in full concrete political and disciplinary terms, with all the consequences stemming from such behavior. The Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee also discussed some topical issues in the distribution of income, and in this connection the Presidium insists that municipal leaderships and basic organizations of the League of Communists should energetically prevent phenomena of lack of respect for self-managing agreements on the payments of personal income. A joint session of the Central Committee and of the Republican Trade Union Council -- it was decided today -- on the income and its distribution will be held in September.

STAMBOLIC CONGRATULATES HERCEGOVINIAN BRIGADE

LD091622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent congratulations to the soldiers, officers and civilians serving in the unit that continues the traditions of the 10th Hercegovinian Proletarian National Liberation Brigade. The message says, among other things:

I congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the 10th Hercegovinian Proletarian National Liberation Shock Brigade, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, and I pay tribute to you for successfully nurturing the traditions of this glorious brigade.

Forty years ago, in the fire of the national liberation war, the 10th Hercegovinian Brigade was formed from the already steeled fighters in the years of struggle throughout Hercegovina, Bosnia, Dalmatia and Montenegro, famous for their spirit of uprising.

On its fighting and revolutionary path, the brigade fought and scored victories on the battlefields of the Neretva and Sutjeska rivers, from mountainous Hercegovina via Ivanje-selo and Sarajevo to Trieste and Karavanke, and everywhere and always led to victory and freedom. On that path many feel for the ideals of our revolution. Lives (?lost) testify best to the fact that the most valuable sons and daughters from our multinational environment have forged brotherhood and unity by giving their lives to the foundations of this most exalted achievement of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

On these glorious deeds of war heroes, under the leadership of our party and Comrade Tito, young generations in the postwar period have grown and matured, determined to build and consolidate a brigade worthy of war heroes and of the demands placed on them by modern defense.

In this your unit has achieved better and more significant results from day to day. However, the time in which we live demands an even better and even higher level of combat readiness. Therefore, it is necessary that "every one of you individually and all together," as Comrade Tito directed, make further efforts so that through the complex process of combat training your unit is always ideologically firm and militarily capable of carrying out every task in the interest of defense and progress, of our socialist self-managing community of nations and nationalities linked in brotherhood.

In congratulating you on this great jubilee I wish you fresh successes in these lofty tasks.

BRIEFS

TREPCE COMBINE DIRECTORS REPLACED -- A number of meetings have been held by trade union organizations and self-management organs of Kosovo's Trepce combine to discuss problems and difficulties in the metallurgical collective. These problems were also discussed by a recent meeting of the political aktiv of the metallurgical collective, in which communal and provincial functionaries and members of the Trepce Combine Directing Council took part. It was decided that there should be changes in cadres and that more capable people should be directing the collectives. Thus the present directors of the metallurgical (?collectives), (Murat Hasani), and the technical director, [name indistinct], resigned from their positions. The executive organs of the sociopolitical organizations and the Workers' Council of Metallurgy approved the new appointments, [names indistinct]. [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 82 AU]